Her Reply.

Why, yes, if you ask it in earwest, one rose from a deagen or two

Is little enough to be granted a man quite as famous as you.

Ilke it, I'm sure, like it easily, the tone you have chosen to night.

The glean of your eyes in the darkness, the droop of their lids in the light.

Ilke it, I say! Understand me, I'm free to seeen and to choose.

To trifle and torment and panish, or just to politely refuse.

Quite candid moreover, to turn with a "Really? Indee! you surprise—"

With scorn on my lips and a quiver of careless contempt in my eyes.

Yet somehow it touches one oddly to break the monotonous chain

Of stupid and meaningless phrases, and eatch a dissimilar strain.

A whisper of something unwonted, a chord from a curious song.

That sets the heart throbbing more swiftly and hurries the life stream along.

But, mark you, a woman will reason, and roses lesson their bloom.

And these are not all, light and Isaghter, and crowds, and the joy of this room:

For morning comes gurish and freeful, when gaslight no glamor may lend.

And one lies awake with the nightmare of wondering how it will end.

For me are both liek e and foolish, and slaves to convince at best.

And, sometimes, as sellish as Satan—and you are a man like the rest.

So—well, though I harken your pleading, and sign for the weight of your wo;

And love makes a hell or a braven according as aimt or a fool.

saint or a fool, And love makes a hell or a heaven according And love brings sufficient of anguish, encoun-

Just this with the rose and my street lone and per se.

And you, why your struggle, you tell me, is maddening to set yourself free!

Just this with the rose and my blessing—I'd trouble to say it to few;

"Twere wise to "be off with the old love" before you confess to the new!

—Lily Curry, in Inter-Ocean.

ODILLA.

Odilla Watson sat in the garden of the late Jonathan Watson's luxurious home, on one of the hill-tops which overlook the bottoms in which the city of Cincinnati smokes and sputters and growns like a heated caldron. She sat on a pretty rustic bench, screened on all sides by shrubbery and shaded with the thick foliage of a wide-spreading elm. Her pretty eyes were swollen and The roses that late had bloomed in her cheeks were "faded and gone." The tempting lips were set with the unspeakable melancholy of the first grievous sorrow that had darkened the bright life of the young and wealthy beauty. She was but 18 years of age. The bright expectancy of life had just burst upon her like the life-laden sunshine of early spring when death had suddenly stalked into her presence and taken from her side the generous being who for years had filled in her heart the place of father, mother, sister, brother, and all, for he was all she had. She had kissed him after dinner, and he had gone cheerfully to his study, there within an hour, to meet his end, unexpectedly, unshrived of his sins, and intestate.

The blow had fallen upon Odilla with such violent suddenness that it was long ere she could conceive it in all its horror. But when she saw the rich coffin which contained her all disappear in the vault and the door close upon it she fell in a swoon, and for many days her life was endangered. But youth triumphed over sorrow. She recovered, and the tears which she shed unburdened her heart. She was well enough to leave her room within a week, but this day upon which she left the house and walked into the shrubbery was the first upon which her thoughts had wandered for a moment from the dead.

As she sat upon the familiar bench her meditations all ended in the query: "Why does he not come?" Love had already made its appearance in her young life. In truth, wherever there is youth there is love also. Often he comes as the painted butterfly, sometimes as the sentimentally tuneful nightingale, and again it is said he appears in the shape of the never-dying sphinx. But however that may be he always comes in the springtime of life. So she sat wondering why he did not come, when a familiar footstep was heard. She did not turn her head, but her heart accelerated its motion, she made room on the narrow bench for another, and lifted her hand in silent greeting. In an instant a young man had that delicate white hand in his; he pressed it to his lips. "My poor little Odiila," he said; "they would not have let me see you even to-day if I had not guessed that you would be here and come without asking. Won't you look at me darling? as he sat by her side.

She turned her fair head, rich with blushes of gratified vanity, incased in soft waves of ebony hair, her smooth brow shaded with mischievous ringlets strayed from the fold. A bright smile dwelt only a moment in her eyes, and faded, blending into sad looks, and quickly giving place to quivering lips, and melancholy drops weighing down her richly-fringed eyelids. Then the bosom heaved with a convulsive sob and her head lay on the young man's shoulder, while his arm stole around her waist and he stroked the fair head of his love. Suddenly both weeping maiden and consoling lover were startfed with the consciousness of a strange presence. When they looked up a man was standing by. The youthful lover was evidently disconcerted, but not so his fair sweetheart. She indignantly arose, and, with the proudest look surveyed the intruder. He was an ill-looking man. Dark and stoutly built, dressed with neat simplicity, his square chin covered with black beard, closely crooped, and his lips, firmly set, gave him an appearance of strength and resolution which men of more herculean mold could not have borne. He stood looking at the pair with contracted brow and a dangerous gleam in his eyes; but when Odilla rose he doffed his hat and politely bowing: "Miss Odilla, I am sorry indeed to have intruded upon so interesting a scene.

"I had hoped that our last interview would end our acquaintance," she said.

"No," he answered coolly; "it did indeed dispose of me as a suitor for your hand, but it did not altogether annihilate me, as you see. I am still a man capable of love or hate, and a lawyer with business to transact; and as a lawyer I happen to know you much better than you imagine."

The young woman had retained her defiant attitude, and her lips curled with something akin to contempt as she retorted: "I have nothing to do with legal matters. My father never intrusted me with anything, and any claim you may have resurrected must be submitted to the regularly appointed per-

"Perhaps if you were sure who your ther was—" the lawver comthe lawyer commetterd.

But the girl would not let him continue, and appealing to ber lover, "George," she cried, "will you protect me from this man's insults and prevent him from intruding his very disagreeable presence upon me?" she walked proudly by.

"I have only stated a fact which would like, perhaps, to keep out of Mr. Castleton's knowledge until he is more securely hooked." But she was out of sight, if not out

of hearing, ere he could finish, and the hand of George Castleton upon his shoulder caused the angered man to "George Castleton," he said, "do not

dare to lay your hands upon me. I have a far better right to these premises than you, and if I had not it is not such as you that would stay me."

"However much stronger you may be than I," the young man unflinchingly answered, "you must not think, Mr. Tal-

bot, that I stand in awe of von." "I don't doubt your courage in the least, Castleton," was the more collected reply; "but you are a fool-in all triendliness I tell it to you-you are a This tine lady has blinded you with her beauty and you are bent on winning her fair hand at the same time as the great wealth she is supposed to Well, man, she has not a cent -not a cent, do you hear? She is not Jonathan Watson's daughter, and, as there is no will, Mr. Watson's only son by his first wife will be the sole heir.

"You speak in raddles, s.r. What proof have you that Odilla is not what she has always appeared to be, and that Jonathan Watson has a son of whom he never spoke and of whom no one has ever heard? You are either mad or the discoverer of very strange and improbable things. If you are not prepared to furnish incontrovertible proof for these statements, strong and fearless as you pretend to be, you will find yourself beyond your depths, sir.

"Bah! Do you take me for a child, to cry in triumph over an uncertainty? I know whereof I speak. Jonathan Watson was married in the East when he was young and penniless: he had a child, and left it and its young mother to fare the best way they could. He went West and made a fortune. He procured a divorce and married again. He did have a child by his second marriage, but she died, and this girl, the daughter of one of his servants, was substituted for the dead one without the father's knowledge."

The young lover stood pale and dazed, wavering, uncertain what to do or say. Talbot's manner carried conviction with his words, and Castleton did not for a moment doubt that his story was true. Neither he nor his companion had noticed the approach of a young man, now within easy hear-ing distance. He was dressed in gray traveling costume. He was tall, broadshouldered, and erect, and his large blue eyes lighted up a countenance of un-usual beauty and intelligence. He had bared his head to the evening breeze, and his long chestnut hair shaded the neck of an Antinous. It was impossible to look upon his face and doubt for a moment the noble integrity of his soul. He considered the pair before him with evident amazement and indignation, and listened as one who had a right to

"Oh. you are pale," the lawyer continued. "I dare say you love the pretty daughter of Jonathan Watson's servant. So did I once. Now I hate her. I offered myself to her as humbly as a shepherd boy might court a princess. She not only refused me; she spurned me from her feel as though I had been a loathsome reptile. Do you think I am made of slime? That was more than flesh and blood could endure. I was bent upon revenge, and revenge is mine. She will go hence in poverty and disgrace. Her fair hands will have to earn a miserable existence. Her proud heart will have to bow itself down to labor at the command of others or sink to worse-unless the gallant son of Judge Castleton will take her up from the gutter where she belongs and make her his wife," he added bowing. "if you love her as I did you will do it."

"And your revenge will be lost." "No, not lost; deprived of some of its sweets, no doubt, but not lost. I will still have the satisfaction of proving that she is the child of a servant. I will take all this property out of her handsevery cent-and place it where it rightfully belongs."

"How did you discover?" stammered

the young lover. 'How? Oh, Oh, it was just immense luck, that's all. I knew by chance of the divorce; worked it up and found the boy, a noble fellow. I looked around the second marriage and found the mother of Miss Odilla, and she told all. Oh! I have the proofs, perfect as the most rigorous court can demand.

"And you will carry out that diaboli-"That I will, without a scruple, I can tell you. And you—will you marry Miss Odilla Grubbs—I think, is her rightful

name?" "Marry her! Of a certainty I shall. But before that I will find a way to chastise you in a proper fashion."

"Bah! Why, man, I can break your bones with no more effort than it would take to crush a sparrow," laughed the lawyer. But the eyes of both met in deadly hatred, and they looked into each other's eyeballs like wild beasts preparing for a fray.

The silent witness now calmly approached and laid his hand upon the awyer's shoulder. "You are mistaken, Mr. Talbot," he said, "you have no proof whatever of what you assert concerning this young lady, and you had better keep a still tongue on that sub-

"No proofs!" cried Talbot; "what do you call the decree of divorce between Jonathan and Amelia Watson, the certificate of your own birth, the dying declaration of Mrs. Grubbs, her mother, and the sworn statement of Gabriel and Adeiine Thompson? What do you call that, without mentioning all the other papers you have now in your pocket? No proof! You ought to be No proof! You ought to be the last to make such a statement, Mr. Watson.

"And yet you see I am not," coolly answered the young man. "All this evidence of which you speak is in my possession, not yours, and can not be duplicated, and I give you my word of honor as a man that I will light my pipe with it all to-night. I am not to be made a tool of to satisfy your groveling revenge against a beautiful and lovable young woman."

"You will not dare. You will not be idiot enough to destroy your only chance," the lawyer began.

"I tell you that you must live without your revenge. As for me. I am young, healthy, and intelligent enough to make my own living without despoiling women. The beauty of the world is mine, and I am an artist. It is all I want," and, turning to the wondering lover, "Mr. Castleton, will you accom-pany me?" he said. "I will be greatly pleased if you will sup with me to-night." With that he left Mr. Talbot to digest his discomfiture as best he

That night, true to his word, Roger Watson lit his pipe with the evidence of his ownership in his late father's property, and a few weeks later, after having promised his friend George Castleton to be present at his wedding, he returned to his studio a happier and a richer man, for he was recognized as Odilla's brother, and she forced from him the promise to share the property with her.

O. Bouscaren, in Chicago Tribune.

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JOHN'S VISION OF CHRIST.

DR. JOHN HALL'S NOTES ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Lesson IX of the International Series for Sunday, Nov. 28-Golden Text, 'I am He that Liveth, and was Dead"-Rev. i, 18-Lesson Text, Rev. i, 4-18,

No more important lesson than this has been studied, and the difficulty will be to bring into the fixed limits even a brief notice of the many great truths here touched. The teacher will explain at the outset that the whole book is a letter, and while the "seven churches" are formally addressed, the entire book s an epistle to the whole church throughout the world.

A second thing the teacher will bear in mind, namely, that the bold imagery of the book-and this lesson has much of it-is to be traced to foregoing scripture. The Old Testament is therefore the standard by which we are to interpret many of the symbols of the book. Indeed, it presents and completes the anity of Revelation; for while man begins in Paradise, from which his sin drives him, he is seen in the end of Revelation again in Eden. and holding converse with God without temptation and without sin.

Our lesson naturally divides itself into the atroduction, the description of Jesus and the message he sends; but for the purpose of the class, it will probably be better to take it up verse by verse.

V. 4. John, the friend of Jesus, the lifelong preacher, the writer of the gospel, the sufferer for the truth, the aged disciple, is well fitted to receive and deliver the mes sage of the Church's Head. The "seven churches" in Asia represent, while they are one by one, no doubt, truly described, the conditions of the whole Church in all time. sia-sometimes called Proconsular Asiaincludes only a small part of the continent now so described. It is the Asia referred to in I Peter i, 1; Acts ii, 9; vi, 9. "Grace and peace" are in the usual New Testament bless-Mercy" is inserted in the Epistles to Timothy. The description from him "which s," etc., can only apply to God the Father, the "I Am," who is "from everlasting to everlasting." See God's description of himself to Isaiah, Isa. xli, 4; xliv, 6. The "seven spirits" cannot be angels or creatures of any sort, or they would not be placed between the Father and the Son in this account. The lamp of the tabernacle, the saered and perfect number seven, found in the same connection in Zech. iv, 2, 6, and the fact that the gift of the Spirit are sevenfold in Isa. xi, 2, explain this language. The perfect, sevenfold work of the one divine Person we have brought before us. It is the idea of I Cor. xii, 4, "diversities of gifts, but the same Spirit." This Spirit is given through

Christ: hence Rev. iii, 1; iv, 5, and v, 6. V. 5. Jesus is the faithful witness to God's character and law, concerning all eternal things, from God to men. Jesus himself often employed the word "witness." He is the "firstbegotten from the dead"; for though there were resurrections before his (Lazarus, e. g.), they were only temporary, and the last enemy came again. But Jesus "dieth no more," and his rising is the ground of all other triumphant resurrections He is "prince of the kings of the earth"; as he said, "all power is given," etc., Matt. xxviii, 18. (Ps. ii, 2; cx, 5.) Then comes the doxology, in which Christ's great work is owned, running on into v. 6. Mark the order-love, washing, making kings and priests, etc. We are to give this glory to Jesus now and forever. We are—all believers—now, kings and priests unto God. (Peter ii, 9.)

V. 7. Christ came once in lowliness. He will come again in glory, "with clouds" of awe-inspiring darkness. The idea is of terror to his enemies, as we see by the next words "they which pierced him" "wail," etc. To the saints his coming is joyful; it is terrible to unpardoned sinners. Read carefully Ps. Ixlvii, 2, from which perhaps this idea comes. But John and all believers rejoice in his coming and in all he does. So

"Even so, Amen." V. 8. The divine Being describes himself at greater length, as in v. 4, taking the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet, alpha and omega-"the beginning and the ending"-to represent his eternity, and repeating the language of v. 4, adding "the Almighty." Of this supreme cause of all, Jesus is the representative; and while men reject him now, and in so doing reject the Almighty, when he comes again it will be to assert and vindicate divine right, and his enemies will quail before him, (See Zech, xii, 10.)

V. 9. John now describes himself in language which could apply to no other John than the apostle. "Brother"—how lit puts himself on a level with the ordinary believers! All were there suffering for the truth, hence "companion in tribulation;" but all bad joy and strength in the kingdom and patience of Jesus. He was an exile in Patmos, a rocky isle in the Ægean sea. The government of Domitian was trying to put down Christian ity. The cause of his banishment was for "the word of God" and the witness he was bearing to Jesus. They could place him on the bare, bleak rocks, but they could not rob

him of his joy.
V. 10. The "Lord's day" first occurs here as a phrase, and soon came into general use. It is a good description of the "first day of the week," the day of his rising. He was "in the Spirit"—not merely as all God's people are "in the Spirit" (Gal. v, 16, 17,) but specially taught, helped and comforted. When God's people suffer for him, he gives them blessed compensation. Notice the significance

a trumpet," see Num. x, 2; Fs. xwill, 55, uniculions now to be neede to .. sem to the seven cicurches to vere donotiess many more inwobship these are chosen to reuture the dangers, duties, and hopes to be kept in a t

ory of the church shows the evention. We do not take the commission o include only the epistles to each, but the shole revelation to the end.

cople in their various ecu-

V. 12. The speaker is seen among "seven olden candlesticks," the description as in the Reptuagist of Ex. xxv, 31 (Heb. ix, 2), reproduced in Zech. iv, 2

(V. 17), and representing the churches, many is number, detendent for the light they give out on him who is in the mid candicated by itself gives no light. It holds up the light. Failing in this it is useless, aSee Eph. v, 11.) The preciousness of the charch is represented by the "golden," as in v. 13, Rev. iv, 4, xxi, 21. Gold is rarest and

most valuable of all the metals. John knew "the son of man," hence "like ento," though his "garment down to the foot." representing rank, and his "golden girdle" showed more dignity (Gen. xxxvii, 3), and differed from his appearance in his humiliation. It is meant to show his glory. See Dan. x, 5; Isa, vi, 1.) Men toiling were girt about the loins, but dignified persons vere girt about the breast. (See Rev. xv, 6, Compare also Isa. xi, 5 and Eph. vi, 14.)
V. 14. The "white hair" of this verse cor

responds to the "wool" of Dan. vii, 9, and represents not age, but dignity. The eyes are as in Dan. x, 6. They penetrate and consume. (See Rev. xix, 11, 12,)

V. 15. No covering is mentioned for the feet. There is no defilement in the streets of heaven. The idea is shining, glittering. (See Rev. x, 1.) The "sound of many waters" is from Ezek. i, 24. The idea is of awe inspiring sound, not joyful.

V. 16. As a wreath held in his hand were the "seven stars," and the sword, sharp and two-edged, is in allusion to such passages as II Sam. xviii, 8; Isa. i, 20; and in Isa. x.ix, 2 we see the basis of the symbol. Some of the fathers found the Old and New Testaments in the "two-edged." More likely it is the piercing sharpness that is meant. (See Heb. iv. 12.)

V. 17. "His countenance" suggests the angel in Matt. xxviii, 3. (See Rev. x, 1.) It is clear that it was never meant that the painter or culptor should represent the appearance of Jesus. It is not a figure to strike the senses that is presented, but one to impress and teach the soul. So John felt the impression

(V. 17), and "fell at his feet as dead. for parallels Ex. iii, 6; I Chron. xxi, 20; Isa. vi, 5; Dan. viii, 17; Acts x, 4.) It is an involuntary act, not willing worship. comfort for him, however, in the kindly right hand" laid on him, and the words "fear ot," as in Isa. vi, 7, in Dan. x, 12 and in Matt. xvii, 7 to the three disciples, of whom John was one. His touch revives. The claim "I am the first and the last" could only be the language of a divine being. (See Isa, xli, 4; xlviii, 12.)

V. 18. The knowledge of Jesus dying and rising again, and having power over the unseen world and over death, was the solid comfort to John, as it is to all God's people to this day and forever. (See I Tim. vi, 16 The length to which the explanation has necessarily gone prevents any full statement of points to be dwelt npon. The following, however, are indicated: The need of know ing all cripture; the completeness of the Bible; the responsibility and dignity of the Church; the glory of Jesus Christ, her King;

He Had Studied the Manual.

the terrible guilt and consequences of reject

ing him, and the certainty and glory of his

oming again.—Sunday School World

A young man in this city, who has been prominent in lyceums and semisecret societies, and whose strongest point his friends thought was the very natural and easy way in which he grasped parliamentary usage. He recently began studying for the ministry, and progressed so far that he was invited to take charge on a certain Sunday, of the services in a suburban church where the minister had gone on his vacation. "He'll be a shining light without a doubt," said his friends. But somehow when the young man came to get up in church to open the services he felt himself all at sea and didn't know what in the world to do. So he provided for all possible contingencies by inviting one of the deacons to sit up in the puipit with him where he could be on hand to prompt him if any knotty question arose. After the young student had pronounced the invocation and the choir had got up of its motion and sung a voluntary and a chapter of the Bible had been read the young man turned a little uneasily to the deacon. "Hymn 499," whispered the deacon-The young man rose again with great confidence and said: "It is moved and seconded that hymn No. 499 be now sung. As many as are in favor of the motion will signify it by saying aye. An awe-struck silence fell upon the congregation. "Contrary minded no," said the "presiding officer." "It is a vote," he went on. The hymn was sung, and the services proceeded from that point like clockwork. It was evident that the young parliamentarian felt the ground firm under his feet .- Boston

They were sitting in the House gallery after having taken a look over the Capitol and were discussing the build-ing. "Father," asked the daughter, "is the Capitol fire-proof?" "O, yes," was the confident reply; "there's nothing in here that will burn, unless it is a Congressman's speech, sometimes." "Is it burglar-proof, too. father?" continued the young lady. "Don't ask too many questions, daughter; don't ask too many questions," said the father cantiously. You know your father was in Congress once, and you remember what the newspapers said about him. And, daughter, he was a fair sample."—Washington

"You need a cont-of-arms, Mr Hoey," commented a distinguished Englishman after he had been shown through the vast estate of Holywood. "Indeed! I hadn't thought of that," was the reply. "Who was your father" "A night "A knight! Then it will be easy; any herald's college can readily trace your line. Ah! What kind of a knight did you say?" "A night watchman." Long Branch Letter.

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Oct. 3d, 1886.

Wellshoro ... Ar. Chicago. Sandusky Accommodation leaves Columbus 7 on a, m., Newark 8 15 a.m. No. 5 leaving Philadelphia at 7:00 a.m., is run as no nd section of No. 5, leaving Baltimore at 10:40

EAST BOUND. Lv. Chicago Wellsboro Walkerton Milford Je. Avilla Auburn... Defiance Deshler. Postoria. Sanduaky. Shelby Jc. Mansfield. Mt. Verno St. Louis. S Oupm 8 coan Cincinnati. Columbus. 11 (5 12 55pm 12 10am 6 40pm 1 /8 12 54 6 00am Newark. 3 15 3 59 Zanesville... 3 59 1 2 65pm 2 10am Cambridge... 4 43 3 66 1 40 Bellaire... 6 23 5 6 5 3 3 5 Wheeling... 7 66 5 5 5 4 30 1 Ar. Pittaburgh. 10 15 8 40 7 26 Washington... 6 30pm 6 20am 6 30pm Ar. Baltimore... 7 30 7 30 7 30 Lv. Railimore... 7 30 7 30 7 30 Lv. Railimore... 8 30 9 15 Wilmington... 11 65 11 37 Ar. Philadelphia 12 00pg 12 30pm Bellaire 43 Wheeling 766 Ar. Pittaburgh 10 15 Washington 77 Ar. Baltie Zanesville

Ar. Philadelphia 12 dengti 12 deput.

*Trains run daily. †Daily except Sunday.
Sleeping cars on all through trains between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago Pitisburg, Wheeling, Columbus, Chichmati, St. Louis.

Trains leave St. Clairsville for Wheeling, at 6:25 a. m., 11:46 a. m., 3:55 p. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains leave Wheeling for St. Clairsville, at 8:00 a. m., 1:13 p. m., 5:25 p. m., daily except Sunday.

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Carey Upper Sandusky Marion

G. R.CARR, General Superintendent.



CITY BARBER,